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## RESEARCH

# Dedicated outreach service for hard to reach patients with tuberculosis in London: observational study and economic evaluation



OPEN ACCESS

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## Abstract

**Objective** To assess the cost effectiveness of the Find and Treat service for diagnosing and managing hard to reach individuals with active tuberculosis.

**Design** Economic evaluation using a discrete, multiple age cohort, compartmental model of treated and untreated cases of active tuberculosis.

**Setting** London, United Kingdom.

**Population** Hard to reach individuals with active pulmonary tuberculosis screened or managed by the Find and Treat service (48 mobile screening unit cases, 188 cases referred for case management support, and 180 cases referred for loss to follow-up), and 252 passively presenting controls from London's enhanced tuberculosis surveillance system.

**Main outcome measures** Incremental costs, quality adjusted life years (QALYs), and cost effectiveness ratios for the Find and Treat service.

**Results** The model estimated that, on average, the Find and Treat service identifies 16 and manages 123 active cases of tuberculosis each year in hard to reach groups in London. The service has a net cost of £1.4 million/year and, under conservative assumptions, gains 220 QALYs. The incremental cost effectiveness ratio was £6400-£10 000/QALY gained (about €7300-€11 000 or \$10 000-\$16 000 in September 2011). The two Find and Treat components were also cost effective, even in unfavourable scenarios (mobile screening unit (for undiagnosed cases), £18 000-£26 000/QALY gained; case management support team, £4100-£6800/QALY gained).

**Conclusions** Both the screening and case management components of the Find and Treat service are likely to be cost effective in London.

The cost effectiveness of the mobile screening unit in particular could be even greater than estimated, in view of the secondary effects of infection transmission and development of antibiotic resistance.

## Introduction

The incidence of tuberculosis in the UK has increased consistently over the past two decades.<sup>1,2</sup> More than 9000 cases are reported every year, with 38% of cases occurring in London.<sup>2</sup> This increase has been associated with a change in the epidemiology of the disease: although tuberculosis affected the general population in the past, most cases now occur in high risk groups. In particular, tuberculosis is widely recognised to be associated with social risk factors, including homelessness, problematic drug use, and imprisonment.<sup>3</sup> Previous work suggests that the outcome of care in these population groups is probably suboptimal.<sup>3,4</sup> In a recent study, the estimated prevalence of tuberculosis in hard to reach groups in London was 788 per 100 000 in homeless people, 354 per 100 000 in people with problematic drug use, and 208 per 100 000 in prisoners. By comparison, the overall prevalence of tuberculosis in London was 27 per 100 000 people.<sup>3</sup> Although only 17% of tuberculosis cases in London are in hard to reach people, they account for nearly 38% of non-treatment adherent cases, 44% of cases lost to follow-up, and 30% of all highly infectious cases.<sup>3</sup> Tuberculosis control therefore needs targeted interventions to address transmission in these groups.

In April 2005, the English Department of Health provided funding to set up a mobile radiography unit to actively screen

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**Web appendix:** Detailed justification for state transition parameters in model

for tuberculosis disease in London's vulnerable populations, in view of their low rate of presentation for passive care. The service visits locations where high risk groups can be found, including drug treatment services and hostels or day centres for homeless and impoverished people. All individuals are screened on a voluntary basis regardless of symptom status.

Since September 2007, the mobile screening unit has been encompassed by the "Find and Treat" service. This service aims not only to screen and find active cases, but also to raise awareness, undertake case holding, and provide support for treatment completion for the same hard to reach groups. The unit has visited 210 locations across most London primary care trusts, with a median of 52 individuals screened at each location per year. The service uses links with drug and alcohol support services, hostels, and street outreach and criminal justice services to find cases and to maintain contact with patients during treatment to ensure completion. The availability of staff members to accompany patients to appointments and for home visits reduces the risk of cases being lost to follow-up.

Awareness raising events take place in venues across London such as hostels, which are particularly supported by peer workers—individuals from high risk groups who have completed treatment for tuberculosis. The service not only oversees cases referred by the mobile screening unit, but also those referred by tuberculosis clinics across London, who are non-adherent to treatment or lost to follow-up care before treatment completion.

Mobile screening services have also been successfully trialled in the Netherlands and Zimbabwe,<sup>5</sup> where they seem to have potentially rapid effects on tuberculosis transmission and disease.<sup>5</sup> The UK secretary of state for health has recently suggested that initiatives like the Find and Treat service could be implemented in cities such as Birmingham, where the prevalence of tuberculosis is rising.<sup>7</sup>

We aimed to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the Find and Treat service from September 2007 to July 2010 in London, using a decision analytical model set up with patient level data. As the service reaches the end of its pilot phase, the economic assessment of these interventions will help to inform key policy decisions on tuberculosis control in London and elsewhere.

## Methods

### Decision problem

We evaluated the cost effectiveness of the Find and Treat service by considering costs and outcomes of three groups: patients identified by the mobile screening unit with active pulmonary tuberculosis on chest radiograph examination and further diagnostic tests, patients referred to the service for enhanced case management support (that is, to ensure they complete treatment successfully), and patients referred to the service because they had been lost to follow-up. As controls in our study, we used the current method of passive case finding combined with ad hoc outreach in some primary care trusts, because no other interventions targeting hard to reach cases of tuberculosis have been trialled in London. We compared the following options: having no Find and Treat service, having only one part of the service (the mobile screening unit or the case management component), and having both parts of the service. We undertook the evaluation from the perspective of the healthcare taxpayer perspective.

### Data sources

We used the Find and Treat database to obtain information on individuals with active pulmonary tuberculosis screened or

managed by the service with record dates between September 2007 and September 2010. Records were not available before September 2007. Although the service used to screen a large number of prisoners, it has mostly stopped since the introduction of radiograph machines in prisons for active case finding in new inmates.

Cases detected by the mobile screening unit and engaged with the Find and Treat service were compared with passively detected control cases with active pulmonary tuberculosis (that is, individuals who presented to London tuberculosis services of their own accord without screening and referral to the Find and Treat service). We excluded patients with non-pulmonary tuberculosis since they would not be detected by chest radiography. A passively presenting group was the most appropriate control, because they received the care services that would be available in London in the absence of Find and Treat. We selected controls from passively detected cases in London that were notified to the Health Protection Agency's enhanced tuberculosis surveillance system<sup>2</sup> between 1 January 2009 (when the system began recording risk factor information) and 9 August 2010. We chose controls that were age matched with actively detected cases (within five year age categories) and that displayed one or more risk factors (a history of homelessness or imprisonment, drug or alcohol abuse, or mental health problems).

We obtained risk factor and clinical information for Find and Treat cases and passively presenting controls from the enhanced tuberculosis surveillance system. Case information was supplemented with data from the Find and Treat database. For each Find and Treat patient, we obtained the date of first screen (for those referred by the mobile screening unit), treatment outcome, and date of outcome, by matching patients to records in the enhanced tuberculosis surveillance system. For patients with symptoms on screening, we calculated diagnostic delays as the time from reported symptom onset to the start of treatment. We obtained dates of symptom onset and treatment by approaching individual clinics when they were not recorded in the databases. If the date of symptom onset was not available, we used the date when the patient sought clinical help. We calculated times to the final outcome as the difference between the date when the service engaged the patient and the date of treatment or episode completion.

The study included 75 mobile screening unit cases, 231 cases referred for case management support, 263 cases referred following loss to follow-up, and 315 passively presented control cases. We excluded cases of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, latent tuberculosis, and suspected tuberculosis; cases merely receiving prophylaxis (and hence unlikely to have active tuberculosis); cases for which the diagnostic delay could not be calculated; and cases younger than 16 years. After these exclusions, the study had 48 mobile screening unit cases, 188 cases referred for case management support, 180 cases referred for loss to follow-up, and 252 passively presenting control cases.

### Compartmental model structure

We used a discrete, multiple age cohort, compartmental model<sup>8</sup> to model a population of individuals with active tuberculosis. Individuals in the model can occupy one of four health states: active untreated tuberculosis, active treated tuberculosis with up to 125 days of continuous treatment, active treated tuberculosis with more than 125 days of continuous treatment, and lost to follow-up. We split patients undergoing treatment by duration of treatment (with a 125 day cut off), which provided a better fit to data (web appendix). In our model, patients moved

between these health states as they started treatment, completed treatment, were lost to follow-up, and re-engaged with treatment (fig 1).

Every year, cases also have a probability of entering four final outcomes (from which they do not leave): completion of treatment, death due to tuberculosis related causes, death due to other causes, and other final outcomes that the Find and Treat service is not expected to change (such as patients being transferred out of London or stopping treatment for clinical reasons). To estimate the rate of death from causes not related to tuberculosis, we used 2009 all cause mortality rates from the Office for National Statistics. The model followed patients for the remainder of their lives.

The model included actual cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis that had been recorded as screened or managed by the Find and Treat service between September 2007 and September 2010. Since the recruitment period covered three years, we estimated that, on average, the service identified 16 and managed 123 individuals with active tuberculosis each year. Patients entered the model at the age when they were recorded as being detected by the mobile screening unit or referred to the service for case management.

For each case category (that is, cases screened, referred because of complex management issues, or referred after loss to follow-up), we compared the outcomes of a model cohort managed by the Find and Treat service with the outcomes of an equivalent cohort not managed by the service (based on passively detected controls). We then estimated the rates of transition between health states (table 1). We assumed that Find and Treat cases without confirmed active tuberculosis had no additional health benefit or detriment as a result of encountering the service.

## Costs and quality of life weights

Untreated cases of active tuberculosis were assumed to have a utility score of 0.68 (standard error 0.5), based on the mean EQ-5D score given to cases diagnosed with tuberculosis in London<sup>9</sup> (individual level data obtained from M Kruijshaar, personal communication). The EQ-5D is a standardised instrument used to measure quality of life and its use is preferred by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). This utility score of 0.68 was also reported in a Canadian study using an alternative instrument to measure quality of life, the SF-6D.<sup>10</sup> For the patients in London, EQ-5D scores improved to 0.81 (standard error 0.04) after 2 months of treatment. Hence we assumed that in the first year of treatment, patients would have an intermediate utility score of 0.79, before reaching a score of 0.81 in subsequent years.<sup>9</sup> We assumed cases without active tuberculosis to have the same utility score as population norms.<sup>11</sup> Table 2 summarises the economic variables used in the model.

We obtained costs for staff salaries, training and development, travel and subsistence, administration, maintenance, cleaning, insurance, fuel, office management, and radiography equipment maintenance in 2009-10 from the Find and Treat records. We increased staff costs to take into account qualification and capital overhead costs, by mapping job descriptions of Find and Treat staff to their nearest equivalents (in terms of role and salary) from standard costing sources.<sup>12</sup> We did not include non-capital overhead costs, since these were already part of the Find and Treat annual budget.

Chest radiography costs were already included in the overall Find and Treat budget. Patients referred for diagnostic testing (regardless of whether they were subsequently found to have

active tuberculosis) were assumed to incur the cost of a laboratory culture test, estimated from the tariff cost for microbiological pathology services.<sup>13</sup> We estimated the cost of treating a case of tuberculosis from NICE guidelines.<sup>14</sup> Also, increased treatment costs were associated with multidrug resistant patients.<sup>14</sup> Based on Find and Treat data, 0.5% of mobile screening unit patients and 5.3% of other Find and Treat patients had multidrug or extensively drug resistant infection (table 1); the remaining patients' infections were not resistant or were resistant to only one drug. We inflated costs to 2009-10 prices using the hospital and community health services pay and prices index.<sup>12</sup>

We then added up the costs incurred and quality adjusted life years (QALYs) associated with each health state (fig), with and without the Find and Treat service, with future costs and benefits discounted at a rate of 3.5% per year as recommended by NICE.<sup>15</sup>

To determine the cost effectiveness of the two components of the Find and Treat service, we allocated costs between the mobile screening unit and the case management team according to the estimates given in the Find and Treat budget (including qualification and capital overhead costs). However, we transferred an additional amount from the case management service budget to the mobile screening unit budget to represent enhanced follow-up of screened cases, based on the proportion of cases followed up who were identified by the mobile screening unit.

## Sensitivity analysis

To test the robustness of the results, we made several assumptions (individually and in combination) that were less favourable to Find and Treat.

### *Increased costs for mobile screening unit*

Instead of using standard UK National Health Service capital overheads for the cost of the unit, we assumed that a new mobile unit would need to be purchased, and that it would last five years before being decommissioned. We assumed the cost of a new unit to be £600 000 (excluding maintenance costs, which were already incorporated in the unit's running budget). We added this amount to the costs of the first year of the service, with discounted costs and outcomes totalled over five years.

### *Increased cost of tuberculosis treatment*

Instead of using costs for tuberculosis treatment from a NICE report, we used higher figures from a costing study,<sup>16</sup> and inflated them to 2009-10 prices using the pay and prices index for hospital and community health services. This gave costs of £8300 and £75 000 for treatment of drug sensitive and multidrug resistant tuberculosis, respectively.<sup>12</sup>

### *Improved quality of life for untreated tuberculosis case, and poor quality of life for tuberculosis cases on treatment*

We raised the QALY weight for untreated tuberculosis cases to the upper 95% limit of the sampling distribution of its mean (utility score 0.76). We also lowered the QALY weight for treated tuberculosis cases to 0.76 (so that putting patients on treatment is not assumed to provide a better health related quality of life until treatment is completed).



### *Asymptomatic cases detected by mobile screening unit do not always progress to symptomatic disease*

We assumed that only 50% of asymptomatic cases with a positive result from the mobile screening unit would progress to symptomatic disease.

### *Cases referred to Find and Treat service for enhanced case management have a reduced loss to follow-up rate in the absence of the service*

We assumed that Find and Treat cases would be lost to follow-up at the same rate as enhanced tuberculosis surveillance controls (17.2% per year) in the absence of the service, rather than at the higher rate we estimated for this extremely hard to reach group (34.7% per year).

### *Cases referred to Find and Treat service for loss to follow-up could still passively re-engage with treatment*

We assumed that even without Find and Treat involvement, these cases could still passively re-engage with treatment at the same rate as enhanced tuberculosis surveillance controls (51% per year).

## Results

### **Transition rates of cases managed and not managed by Find and Treat**

The web appendix provides estimated values and full details of the estimation procedure used to compare the transition rates between health states in the two cohorts.

### *Previously untreated cases referred for treatment after detection by mobile screening unit*

We estimated that the 22.9% of patients detected by the mobile screening unit with the longest delays between symptom onset and treatment presentation were unlikely to present for treatment without the activities of the Find and Treat service. Furthermore, 35.4% of mobile screening unit patients were asymptomatic on detection, and hence would not have presented for treatment without the unit. We assumed that asymptomatic patients would progress rapidly to symptomatic disease,<sup>17</sup> and that in the absence of the Find and Treat service, they would behave similarly to symptomatic patients (that is, some would present for treatment, but 22.9% would not). Once on treatment, mobile screening unit cases managed by the Find and Treat service had a much lower risk of loss to follow-up than passively presenting controls (loss to follow-up probability after one year: 2.1% for cases, 17.2% for controls).

### *Cases referred to Find and Treat service for case management support*

We found that cases referred to Find and Treat because of complex case management issues had higher rates of completing treatment (61.2% after one year) and lower rates of loss to follow-up (3.3% after one year) than controls.

### *Cases under treatment referred to Find and Treat service because of loss to follow-up*

We estimated that 51.7% of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis referred to the Find and Treat service because of loss to follow-up would subsequently return to the service. We

estimated cases become lost to follow-up after re-engagement at an annual rate of 34.7%. Once this happens, we estimated that the annual probability of re-engagement if cases were again lost to follow-up was 81.7%; we assumed the remaining cases to be permanently lost. Since these lost cases have little hope of re-engaging with treatment after referral, we assumed that, in the absence of the Find and Treat service, these cases would not be re-engaged.

## **Cost effectiveness of Find and Treat service**

Table 3 shows the costs incurred and QALYs accrued by the cohort of active tuberculosis cases described in this report, for scenarios with and without the Find and Treat service. We estimated that every year the service has a net cost of £1.4 million and gains 220 QALYs. Hence the incremental cost effectiveness of the Find and Treat service was estimated to be £6400/QALY gained. The web appendix shows how the service affects the health state of cases over time.

We also found both components of the service to be cost effective at the same threshold. The mobile screening unit had an incremental ratio of £18 000/QALY gained, whereas the case management component had an incremental ratio of £4100/QALY gained. The ratio increased slightly when we used assumptions that were more unfavourable to the Find and Treat service, but not enough to change the overall conclusion (table 4). In the most unfavourable (and highly unlikely) scenario, which combined all the unfavourable assumptions, the mobile screening unit and case management components had incremental ratios of £26 000/QALY gained and £6800/QALY gained, respectively.

## Discussion

### **Principal findings, strengths, and limitations of study**

The Find and Treat service appears to be cost effective, based on a threshold of £20 000-£30 000/QALY gained, used by NICE.<sup>15</sup> Although analyses of each Find and Treat component should be interpreted with caution because of overlapping costs between the two services, they both seem to be cost effective separately. We obtained similar results when we made assumptions that were more unfavourable to the Find and Treat service. In the most unfavourable case, in which data were interpreted unfavourably in five instances to create a very highly unlikely scenario, the mobile screening unit had an incremental cost effectiveness ratio of about £26 000 (table 4). NICE would often still consider this ratio to be acceptable,<sup>15</sup> particularly since during model parameterisation, whenever data were not available, we made conservative assumptions to ensure that the benefit of Find and Treat was not overestimated.

One limitation of our analysis is the absence of a trial randomising tuberculosis cases to be either managed or not managed by the Find and Treat service. The absence of randomisation meant that we could not be sure of the outcomes of Find and Treat managed cases if the service did not exist. Consequently, we based our model of such outcomes on controls with active tuberculosis in London's enhanced tuberculosis surveillance system who presented for care. Although we chose controls to have at least one risk factor to represent the potential target population for the Find and Treat service, the service also manages extremely hard to reach individuals, who are often already lost to follow-up at the time of referral or who would never present for care without the mobile screening unit. Hence the comparison of cases with retrospective controls probably

underestimates the incremental benefit of the service, although we cannot be certain without a randomised study.

Furthermore, the methods used for the modelling do not fully capture the benefits of the Find and Treat service. For example, we did not incorporate secondary transmission into the economic evaluation, even though the mobile screening unit in particular probably averts several secondary cases by finding highly infectious individuals. For example, in a study of a large ongoing epidemic of isoniazid resistant tuberculosis in London in 2004,<sup>18</sup> researchers found 87 cases with traceable contacts, who had 525 contacts between them. Of these contacts, 355 completed screening and 11% of these screened contacts became cases.

Another simplification was that we did not measure the effect of the Find and Treat service on reducing the likelihood of patients developing and transmitting acquired drug resistance (as a result of poor treatment adherence). Drug resistance increases the duration and costs of treatment, as well as the risk of severe disease, thus prevention could be an important benefit of the service. Full capture of these benefits would need a dynamic transmission model. However, since both Find and Treat components already seem cost effective without incorporating dynamic effects, the use of a static model appears to be justified.

## Comparisons with other studies and implications

There is wide international consensus that the provision of untargeted chest radiograph examination to the whole population for tuberculosis detection is largely ineffective.<sup>17 19</sup> There is also agreement that prompt diagnosis and adequate treatment of active cases is the most crucial element of tuberculosis control. Evaluations of interventions to actively find cases, such as radiological screening of high risk groups, suggest that not only can the screening of high risk groups detect cases more effectively than door to door symptom based screening,<sup>5</sup> but also that transmission can be interrupted when the intervention is appropriately targeted.<sup>6</sup> The accompanying editorial to the trial by Corbett and colleagues, while supporting active case finding in high prevalence groups, argued that any attempt to scale up such interventions in the community should be accompanied by systems that ensure treatment completion and an assessment of cost effectiveness.<sup>20</sup>

London has seen a resurgence of tuberculosis on a scale not seen in any other western European capital in the past two decades.<sup>21-23</sup> The incidence of tuberculosis in the London borough of Brent is comparable to that in Karonga District in Malawi.<sup>2 24</sup> It is therefore appropriate that any intervention that provides a cost effective means to identify cases promptly and ensure that they complete treatment is an essential component of the tuberculosis control programme. This study shows that the Find and Treat service provides an intervention that detects hard to reach cases of symptomatic and asymptomatic tuberculosis, and ensures that they receive treatment. The cost effectiveness compares favourably with other interventions currently funded to control tuberculosis in the UK.<sup>14</sup> For example, the dual strategy of tuberculin skin testing and interferon gamma release assay testing has an incremental cost effectiveness ratio of £29 955/QALY gained, and universal BCG vaccination of school children has a ratio of £56 000/QALY gained (assuming 0.05% infection prevalence and 10 years of vaccine protection).

The true value of the Find and Treat service to public health will only fully be realised when a cost effective rapid point of care diagnostic tool becomes available. Although there are

promising reports of rapid molecular tests endorsed by the World Health Organization,<sup>25 26</sup> there is currently no test to accurately detect true latent infection, and molecular assays would benefit from further field evaluation in this setting.

In conclusion, this study shows that the London Find and Treat service is a cost effective intervention. Indeed, both the screening and case management support components of the intervention are likely to be cost effective in London. Although the Find and Treat service alone will probably not reverse the rise in tuberculosis in London, it will probably be helpful to the individuals who have the greatest evidence of ongoing transmission.<sup>27</sup> Further studies should assess using point of care testing within community outreach settings such as the mobile screening unit, as well as the role of community based delivery of treatment. Additionally, a randomised trial comparing patients managed and not managed by the Find and Treat service would enable estimates of the service's benefits to be made with greater certainty.

**Contributors:** MJ and HRS designed the economic model and retrospective cohort study, respectively, with input from IA and PJW. The Find and Treat evaluation team (Ibrahim Abubakar, Robert Aldridge, Charlotte Anderson, Mark Jit, Michelle Kruijshaar, Laura Pimpin, Helen Stagg, Surinder Tamne, and Peter White) collected the patient data, which were analysed by MJ, HRS, and RWA. MJ drafted the manuscript with input from all the other authors. All authors approved the final version to be published. MJ is the guarantor.

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**Competing interests:** All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form at [www.icmje.org/coi\\_disclosure.pdf](http://www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf) (available on request from the corresponding author) and declare: this work was funded by the English Department of Health, Medical Research Council, and National Institute for Health Research; no financial relationships with any organisations that might have an interest in the submitted work in the previous 3 years; no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

**Ethical approval:** Not required.

**Data for sharing:** Full numerical results of the scenarios described here are available from the corresponding author on request.

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**What is already known on this topic**

Tuberculosis is hard to reach groups such as homeless people, prisoners, and problem drug users accounts for 17% of cases in London, 38% of non-treatment adherent cases, 44% of cases lost to follow-up, and 30% of all highly infectious cases

Since September 2007, the tuberculosis Find and Treat service has been funded by the English Department of Health for active case finding, case holding, and treatment completion support for hard to reach groups in London

**What this study adds**

The incremental cost effectiveness of the Find and Treat service is estimated to be £6400-£10 000/QALY gained

Both the mobile screening unit and the case management component seem to be cost effective, using a threshold of £20 000-£30 000/QALY gained

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## Tables

**Table 1 | Yearly transition rates (%) in model for cases detected or managed by Find and Treat service and for passively treated control cases**

	Find and Treat cases	Control cases
<b>Previously untreated cases referred for treatment after screening by Find and Treat service</b>		
Completed treatment (if in first year of treatment)	54.6	46.2
Completed treatment (if in subsequent year of treatment)	67.1	56.8
Lost to follow-up	2.1	17.2
Died from tuberculosis related causes	0	0
Had final outcome other than treatment completion, tuberculosis related death, or loss to follow-up	10.1	8.5
Re-engaged with treatment after loss to follow-up	51.0	51.0
<b>Cases referred to Find and Treat service for case management support because of complex issues</b>		
Completed treatment	61.2	51.7
Died from tuberculosis related causes	3.3	3.3
Lost to follow-up	2.6	34.7
Had final outcome other than treatment completion, tuberculosis related death, or loss to follow-up	11.3	9.6
Re-engaged with treatment after loss to follow-up	51.0	51.0
<b>Cases under treatment referred to Find and Treat service because of loss to follow-up</b>		
Re-engaged with treatment (of the 51% who do eventually re-engage)	81.7	0
Lost again to follow-up (if on treatment)	34.7	34.7
Completed treatment (if on treatment)	41.0	40.8
Died from tuberculosis related causes	2.2	2.6
Had final outcome other than treatment completion, tuberculosis related death, or loss to follow-up	7.6	7.6
<b>Untreated cases*</b>		
Died from tuberculosis related causes	22.9	22.9
Recovered	21.0	21.0
<b>Categories specific to Find and Treat cases</b>		
Cases with asymptomatic active tuberculosis (as % of mobile screening unit cases)	35.4	—
Extremely hard to reach cases (diagnostic delay >131 days) (as % of mobile screening unit cases)†	22.9	—
Cases that are found and re-engage with treatment (as % of active tuberculosis cases referred to Find and Treat service for loss to follow-up)	51.7	—
<b>Multidrug resistant or extensively drug resistant active tuberculosis cases‡</b>		
Mobile screening unit cases	0.5	—
Other Find and Treat cases	5.3	—

Rates estimated by matching Find and Treat records to enhanced tuberculosis surveillance data, unless stated otherwise.

\*Rates estimated by analysis of cases from south Indian study.<sup>28</sup>

†Includes cases that would not be diagnosed without mobile screening unit.

‡Rates estimated by analysis of Find and Treat records.



Table 2| Economic variables in model

	Cost/utility score	Source
<b>Find and Treat service</b>		
Mobile screening unit	£530 024	Find and Treat budget*
Case management team	£512 825	Find and Treat budget†
<b>Treatment (per case)</b>		
Non-multidrug resistant tuberculosis	£5522	NICE report <sup>16</sup>
Multidrug resistant tuberculosis	£31 329	NICE report <sup>16</sup>
<b>Tuberculosis sputum test</b>	£7.12	National Health Service reference costs <sup>15</sup>
<b>Quality of life weights</b>		
Active tuberculosis, untreated	0.68	EQ-5D study <sup>11</sup>
Active tuberculosis, first year of treatment	0.79	EQ-5D study <sup>11</sup>
Active tuberculosis, second and subsequent year of treatment	0.81	EQ-5D study <sup>11</sup>

\*Breakdown of costs: staff costs for registrar, nurse, administrator, driver, and radiographer (£345 624); training and development (£20 000); travel and subsistence (£4800); contracted administration (£15 000); maintenance and cleaning (£25 000); insurance and fuel (£18 000); radiography maintenance (£50 000); and office and management (£51 600).

†Breakdown of costs: staff costs for nurse, social worker, outreach worker, clinical lead and contracted nurse (£361 225); training and development (£30 000); travel and subsistence (£3200); contracted administration (£15 000); and office and management (£103 400).

**Table 3| Costs incurred and QALYs accrued by active tuberculosis cases with and without Find and Treat service**

	With Find and Treat	Without Find and Treat	Difference
<b>Costs incurred</b>			
Find and Treat service	£1 000 000	£0	£1 000 000
Diagnostic tests	£730	£330	£400
Treatment	£690 000	£310 000	£400 000
Total	£1 700 000	£310 000	£1 400 000
<b>QALYs accrued</b>			
Mobile screening unit for hard to reach patients	91	87	4
Mobile screening unit for extremely hard to reach patients	48	29	19
Mobile screening unit for asymptomatic cases	78	65	13
Referrals because of complex case management issues	580	520	60
Referrals because of loss to follow-up	350	220	130
Total	1100	920	220
<b>Incremental cost effectiveness ratio</b>	–	–	£6400

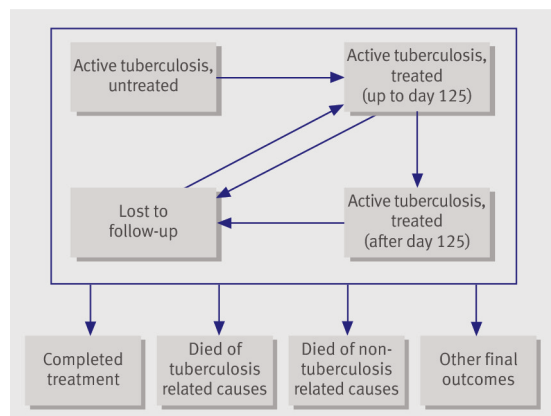
Data are rounded to 2 significant figures.

**Table 4| Cost effectiveness comparison of Find and Treat components under unfavourable scenarios**

Scenario	Incremental cost effectiveness ratio		
	Find and Treat service (components combined)	Mobile screening unit	Case management
Base case	£6400	£18 000	£4100
Increased mobile screening unit costs	£6700	£20 000	£4100
Increased treatment costs	£7600	£18 000	£5600
Improved quality of life for untreated tuberculosis and poor quality of life for treated tuberculosis	£6500	£19 000	£4200
Asymptomatic mobile screening unit cases do not always progress to symptomatic disease	£6500	£22 000	£4100
Cases referred to Find and Treat service for enhanced case management have lower rate of loss to follow-up than those not referred	£7100	£18 000	£4600
Cases referred to Find and Treat service for loss to follow-up could passively re-engage with treatment	£7500	£18 000	£4700
Most unfavourable scenario to Find and Treat service*	£10 000	£26 000	£6800

Data rounded to 2 significant figures. \*All scenarios combined, apart from base case.

## Figure



Health states in compartmental model for active tuberculosis cases, managed by the Find and Treat service